What is claimed:

1. A method for diagnosing an inflammatory disorder in an individual, comprising contacting a body fluid sample from the individual with an immunoassay device to determine relative levels of different forms of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) in the sample, and correlating the determined levels to an inflammatory disorder.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the body fluid sample comprises whole blood, serum, plasma, stool, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, bronchoalveolar lavage, sputum, exhaled breath condensate, semen, saliva, joint fluid or ulcer secrete.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the method determines the relative levels of single chain HGF precursor and at least one other form of HGF.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoassay device employs immobilized anti-HGF monoclonal antibody.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoassay device employs immobilized HGF receptor.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the HGF receptor comprises met proto-oncogene receptor (c-met).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoassay device employs immobilized carboxymethyl dextran.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the immunoassay device employs separately immobilized anti-HGF monoclonal antibody, met proto-oncogene receptor (c-met), and carboxymethyl dextran.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the body fluid sample is contacted with dextran prior to contact with the immunoassay device.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein a biosensor produces an electrical signal proportional to each bound analyte.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the inflammatory disorder comprises bowel disease, CNS disorder, lung disease or injury, kidney disorder, periodontal disorder, peritoneum, pericardium, pleura, or joint disorder.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the inflammatory disorder comprises acute gastroenteritis.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the inflammatory disorder comprises inflammatory bowel disease.

14. An immunoassay device for diagnosing an inflammatory disorder in an individual, comprising at least two test areas having immobilized respectively therein reagent for binding different forms of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF).

15. The immunoassay device of claim 14, wherein the two tests areas respectively comprise immobilized anti-HGF monoclonal antibody and immobilized HGF receptor.

16. The immunoassay device of claim 15, wherein the HGF receptor comprises met proto-oncogene receptor (c-met).

17. The immunoassay device of claim 14, further comprising an electrical transducer operable to translate a level of bound analyte in a test area into a measurable electrical signal.

18. The immunoassay device of claim 14, comprising a surface plasmon resonance device for translating a level of bound analyte in a test area into a measurable electrical signal.

19. The immunoassay device of claim 14, further comprising a third test area having an additional reagent immobilized therein.

20. The device of claim 19, wherein the additional reagent comprises carboxymethyl dextran.

21. A method for evaluating an inflammatory disorder in an individual, comprising contacting a body fluid sample from the individual with an immunoassay device to determine relative levels of different forms of

hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) in the sample, and correlating the determined levels to an inflammatory disorder.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the disorder is skin ulcer, and, based on the correlation, the method further comprises treating the skin ulcer with exogenous HGF.